## IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the United States Steam Transport Fulton.

Eight Hundred and Eleven Bales of Cotton, Four Thousand Two Hundred Hogsheads and One Hundred and Eleven Barrels of Sugar Shipped in Twe Days.

The Whole of the Cargo, Including Rosin, &c., Bound North.

THREE THOUSAND REBEL UNIFORMS SEIZED

GEN. SHEPLEY'S GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The United States transport steamer, Fulton, Wotton ading, arrived here last evening, being but seven Bays from New Orleans. All was quiet in the Crescent

The Fulton brings home some of the sick and disslarged soldiers in Gen. Butler's division and some fifty cabin passengers, among whom we notice Gen. Shepley, lately appointed Military Governor of Louisiana; Captain mer, Liest. Rickman, &c. Gen. Shepley returns for more explicit instructions re-

specting and bearing upon his new appointment. Captain Palmer, long and favorably known as the Post partermaster at Ship Island, and as belonging to the if of Briga tier General Phelps, returns on short leave of absence for his health.

Lieut. Rickman, of the Salem Rifle Rangers, returns invalided, he having, unfortunately, broken his leg while on duty in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Bates, the able agent of the Adams Express Company at New Orleans, is also a passenger. The Fulton brings home the remains of young DeKay,

Of the sick on board three have died-two when one day cut—the last, Edwin Kilgore, Company G, Twelfth

we are indebted to the Purser, Mr. Thomas McMarus,

The following are the names of passengers:—

Gen. Geo. F. Shopley, Military Governor of Louisiana;
Col. T. W. Curtenies, Mr. James McBride, Mr. M. D.
Malne, Capt. J. A. Nolson (bearer of despatches to Washington, D. C.); T. R. Davis, artist of Heapper's Weekly;
Mr. W. H. Peters, Mrs. D. Carlin. Mrs. Izara, Licut.
Cowan and servant, Capt. Chas. Gould, Licut. R. F. Briggs
and servant, Mr. R. Kiug, Mr. Whitney, Dr. T. R. Clement, Licut. C. F. Appleton, Licut. E. H. Layford, Mr.
Banl, Kenn, Mr. Watson, Capt. S. G. Gilbert and servant,
Licut. Woodruff and servant, Licut. Rickman and servant,
Licut. Woodruff and servant, Licut. Rickman and servant,
Mr. J. C. Vinnara, Licut. L. Alford, Licut. H. Stark, Licut.
Allon, Licut. R. C. McAice, Mr. Bates, Licut. S. B. Hobard
and servant, Licut. Chas. Hathaway, Chaplain J. T.
Brown and servant, Licut. C. J. Hayos, Mrs. Belden,
three children and servant; Capt. Palmer, Dr. Mitchell
Mrs. Westerfield and four chiefern, Sorgeant O. S. A.
Drague—and 469 sick and dispharged soldiers from
Gen. Butter's division.

Private H. C. Miller, Co. I, Eighth New Hampshire re-

Private H. C. Miller, Co. I, Eighth New Hampshire rement, died July 16 and was buried at sea. Private wid Sawyer, Company K, Fourteenth Maine, died July , and was buried at sea. Drummer Edwin Kilgore ad July 23, and was buried at sea same day.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEAMS, July 16, 1862. General Butler Finds a Sword Formerty Owned by Er. President Taylor -- Large Haul of Confederate Unime News from Baton Kouge-Return of Captain Parker to New Orleans-Naval Operations on the Red Biver-General Buller and the Secessionists-Hea'th of the City-Governor Shepley Returns to Washington for Instructions—Passengers by the Steamship Fullon, &c.
The United States steam transport Fulton, Captain D.

Wotton, leaves to-day for New York. Since the deof the Roanoke, on last Saturday, there has ing of interest occurred. Indeed it has been the cullperiod that I've seen since the occupation of the city. we do in our own matters. From the last reliable acthe paper we have we indulge strong hopes that the are now looking anxiously for the next steamer from the 14th; but, having run past quarantine without stopping, she was obliged to go back and report at the station, and we expect her back this morning. The capt in of his going down the river again; but General Butler felt vessel of the United States when he had required a Spamish steamer (the Cardenas) to return and report at qua-

ns to have a peculiar fagulty for find-

where it was understood that arms, belonging to a re ereant son of ex-President Tyler, were concealed. Among variety of weapons found under the floor of the state elegant sword presented to "Old Rough and Ready" by the State of Kentucky. It will be sent to States Army, and a brother of the gallant here of the

Commissary Coneral Taylor is, I think, the only direct

rebel army were found in the lofts of the clothing house of Godchaux, Frers & Simon, on Canal street. The mouse of Godchaux, Frers & Simon, on Canal street. The meters was taken possession of, and the proprietors ar-rested and taken before General Butler. They affected such an unreasonable ignorance of the ownership and destination of the goods that the General ordered them to be held in custody; but yesterday, on the representa-tions of Mr. Roselious, one of the most preminent Union citizens here, they were released, after giving their parois that they would be forthcoming when so ordered by General Butler.

that they would be forthcoming when so ordered by General Butler.
Governor Shapley returned this morning from Baton Rouge, where he has been investigating the affairs of the State. There is nothing new at Baton Rouge. Van Born threatens to attack the city; but he will meet with a warm reception if he dares to attempt it.
On Sunday Captain Porter arrived here from Vickaburg on his flagship, the Octorara, accompanied by all the mortar fleet but eight, which are left at Vickaburg. It is ennecessary and perhaps instrudent to encution the cause of this change of operation. The escossionate here famey that it is a repaise at Vickaburg, and are comequently jubilant; but the simple fact is, Davis' fleet is sufficient for Vickaburg. General Williams, with his command, will probably return to this rity within a few days, as there is nothing in the world for him to do at Vickaburg, his force being outlierly inadequate to occupy the town.

Attirand Guif the rebels have a buttery and armore

the river.

The gunboat Cayaga leaves here to day for the mouth
of Red river, where she is to blockade that stream. The
Wm. H. Webb, built in New York, and the Music, rebei
gunboats, are cruising in the lied river, watching opponuities to ratch our transports. Their game will probably be blocked by the Cayaga, and I hope they may soon
be brought down has a correct

guideats, are crusing to the field river, watching oppositivities to ratch our transports. Their game will probably be blocked by the Cayoga, and I hope they may soon be brought down here ex prizes. The Wobb is probably the flowst and swiftest engines. The Wobb is probably the flowst and swiftest engines. The country.

The remains of the late Lieut. Geo. C. De Kay, of Gen. Williams' shoft, will leave in the Fullon to day for Newport, R. I., via New York. The body was exported from the cent tery where it has been deposited by the Secand Massachusetts cavalry, S. A. Ferkins Lieutenant Commanding, down to the streamer, yeaterday atternoon, I am happy to state that General Better's health is much improved since Hast wrote, though he is not an sirely well yet. He is in daily attendance at his office, it is vastly amusing to hear the absort sincres told by the rebels here. This slight there of Connect Retter's was sufficient ground to spread a story and through the city that he was sick of yellow fever. His absence inst Seturday from the office was raid to be occasioned by his having gene to Baton Roige, but the best toke is that it a surrently reported that, he spends his night on board a gambest in the river for fear of a disturbnance in the city. I never knew people so credulous as a large proportion of the residents of this city. The above stories are thoroughly believed by flexis of people, and thave are flowsancia of citizens here who are particulty intelled that Major Strong went home O on this city. In his coffin, and no amount of assertion or proof to the contrary can over change their tolded.

The health of the city still continues remarkably goot. The mortuary report for the week enting July 18 /hjure

the number of deaths to have been but ninety-three—a decrease of fity on the previous week.

By the steamer Fulton, Governor Shepley goes to Washington to obtain Instructions for his guidance in his new position here, and to lay before the administration some important questions that have arisen in this department. Among the passengers by the Fulton are Colonel Curtenius, Sixth Michigan regiment: Captain Charles S. Palmer, Brigade Quartermagter to General Phelps, Lieutenants B. Pickman and Cowan, of the cavalry, and a number of other officers who go home on sick leave. Captain Nelson, of the Provost Office, goes to Washington on business. The steamer also takes a considerable number of soldlers discharged on account of sickness.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has fully entered on his duties as Commissioner of the State Department, and is deeply immersed in the various financial questions which he came out to investigate.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Address of the Union Association of New Orleans.

To am Propie of Louisian.

The ming it right and proper to by before the people a statement of the objects of our association, we present the following as the exponent of the objects we desire to attain, as well as the principles by which we are actuated: 1. A cessation of the civil war now raging in our coun-

1. A coessation of the civil war now raging in our country.

2. The restoration of the State of Louisiana to her position within the Union under the constitution and laws of the United States.

For a full understanding of the matters we have at heart, we beg of you to be a with as whilst stating what we believe to be the fundamental principles of government under the constitution.

We hold that, other than the control of the constitution of the same laws for all other purposes the States are sovereign and inseptendent of sand other. Viewed in this light, any attempt by any number of clitzens, or even of States themselves, to throw off the tie which black the several States to the Union, is an attempt at revolution, the true and only aim of which is to destroy the government, and to substitute another in its place, such is the design and tendency of the present revolution in the seconds States.

Let us now take a short review of the situation of the country at the period of secession in this State. The United States extended from St. Johns, in the North, to the Rio Grande, in the South; from the Altanic to the Pacific Oceans, an extent of country scarcely ever bofore inhabited by one scopic, diversified by every variety of soil and chinate, producing overything necessary for the wants or comforts of man, inhabited by thirty millions of people of a common origin, speaking the same language, thinking the same thoughts, governed by the same laws, distinguished, as a whole, by a greater amount of feedom, landstry, incensity and intelligence than any other people of the civitized world; occupying a position among the nations of the earth which make the United States the admiration and envy or all ratures and tribes, so that the delegant properly prevailed, and normal the rature of the produced of the civitized world. For

odious and tyramical than that reserved to by European despots to keep up their armies. All these, and other evisit to numerous here to detail, have been forced upon the people of this and other seconded States.

As was to be expected, the attempt to break up the government and the people of those States which remained true to the high destiny of the country intrusted to their keeping. Powerful armies and a resistiess navy have been created, and the attempt at secession has been fairly met. Victory a ter victory has been achieved by the Union forces. Fortification after fortification has been taken; they after only not been occupied; State after State has been relived, until their remains but littly to be done to overcome these opposed to the government.

Finally, to lay asside generalities, and to come to the consideration of our own position, the complete overthrow of the Confederate authority in this State, and the counsiant as an integral and inseparable portion of the United States. Whatever allegiance any chizen may have left himself under towards the so-called Confederate States new he longer exists, as they are wholly without the power to wrest the State from the United States. Whatever allegiance any chizen may have left himself under towards the so-called Confederate States new he longer exists, as they are wholly without the power to wrest the State from the United States. Or to allored to those adhering to them any all or protection whatever.

Under these circumstances we appeal to all those who have the present weigher as well as the future prosperity of this city and State at heart to Join with us in restablished, will again produce those happy results which existed throughout the entire country at the time of their interruption. Then may Losisiana again adopt her and can demine the entire country at the time of their interruption. Then may Losisiana again adopt her and can demine the entire country at the time of their interruption. Then may Losisiana again adopt her and can demine the entire cou

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 188.

HEADQUARRIES, DEPAIRMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, July 14, 1862.

Affred F. Puffer, of New York, is hereby appointed Volunteer Add-de-Camp to Major General Butter, with the rank of First Lieuteennt. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of Major General Buttleft.

R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

14 onnees of bread for. 10 cents.
7 onnees of bread from whom a higher price is exPurchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker,
and texto a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement
of the price paid at any police station, or with any Assistant Provast Marshal.

Assistant Military Commandant.

Exports of Cotton and Sugar Bound North. New York-United States steamer Fulton-151 hhds.

New York—Per steamship Roanoks—172 bales colton, 175 hhdz. sugar, 300 bbls. rosin, 11 bales moss, 44 pkgs. new York—Per ship Metropolis—182 bales colton, 1,276 hhdz. sugar, 111 bblz. sugar, 500 bbls. of rosin, 78 bales moss, nine pkgs. merchandise.

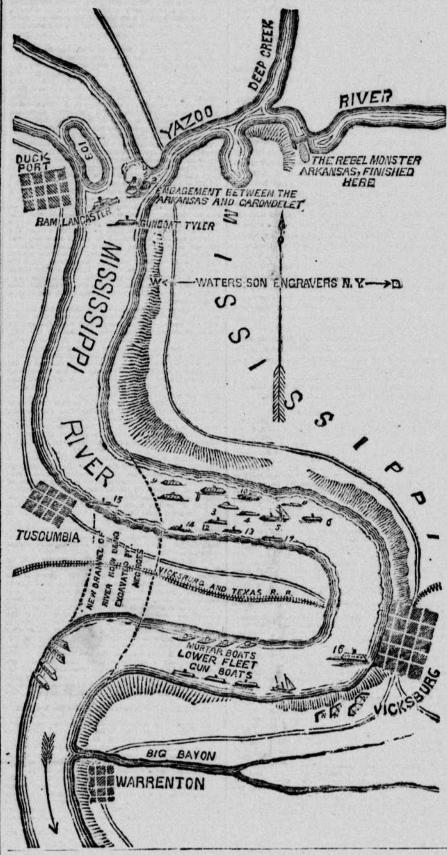
New York—Per schooner United States—800 bbls. rosin, 30 do. pitch, five pkgs. morchandise.

Borrox—Per brig Nereus—236 hhdz. sugar, 80 balf bbls. and 376 bbls. mosses. Borrox—Fer brig Nerona—230 hhds. suger, 80 balf bbls. and 376 bbls. molasses.

New York—Fer bark Henry Hill—54 bales of cotton, 332 bbls. rown, 309 hhds. sugar, and 26 bbls. of molasses.

Four Pousses—Fer schooner H. Travis—10 hhds. sugar, 10 half and 90 bbls. molasses, 26 kegs syrup, five bbls. THE REBEL RAW ARKANSAS.

The Fight at the Mouth of the Yazoo and the Dash Down the Mississippi.



REFERENCES.

1-Louisville. 11-Essex 12-Cheida, 13-John H. Dickey 14-Monarch. 15-Cospina. 16-Arkansas, after action,

creckers, 40 cases crackers, 50 sacks salt, 10 pkgs. mercreckers, 40 cases creamers, 50 sacras and, 10 page, factorisme.

New York—Fer schooner E. C. Roward—456 hhrt.

Sagar, 100 bbls. molasses, 190 bbls. rosin, 24 de. værnist,

three do, turpentiae.

New York—Fer ship flavelock—460 ta es coffee, 1,548
hhdt. sagar, 210 ontes meas, two do, mats, 222 bbls.

rosin, 50 sasses molasses, 27 bales twine.

[From the New Grienis Delta, July 16.]
Energetic measures are being taken in this city to obtain volunteers for the Unite4 states Army, there already being several recruiding offices in active o, cration in the citie-ent wards.

NEWS FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, July 22, 1862.

There is no thought of General McClellas being super soded, nithough there is some talk in the Concrat Halleck will be Commander-in Chief. When the President was here, General Mctlella. the President not to allow his claims to interfere with

There are several thousand men here unable to do duty, although the health of the army has improved ince it came to the James river. There is no movement whatever of troops.

The authorities are looking every day for the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the river. Rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side, but are never interfered with unless they appear in numbers, when gunboats shell them out. Many resignations of officers are being sent in; but none are granted except to those who are worthless.

Letter from General McCall.

Mr. Thomas A. Biddle, of Philmidelphia, has receive the following letter from General McLailTomacco Horss Pausov, July 9, 1862. J. L. enclose you herewith a note from your broth Harry, the only reply I have had to two notes written

of the first way in this city I was positely offered quarters at the Spottswood Hotel, where I remained three days. While there, on the 3d inst., a Tamessace called with a message from Harry, who, I learned then for the first time, was a prisoner. It had been reported to me on the field, on the 30th uit., that he was wounded while returning from the lett, whither he had carried an order from myself; but I thought he had been carried of by the rown men.

Lat one wrote to General Winder, requesting permis-

hr own men.

I at once wrote to General Winder, requesting p-rmission to send a carriage for him, in reply to which I re-ceived the enclosed, nothlying me of his arrival at Chini-borazo Hospital, No. 3. I fat once requested permission to viett him, but this was not deemed consistent with each library conditions.

will not be long before her husband joins her with all his honors.

Sty division had a desperate fight that day. I was under fire all day, oncouraging my men and urging them on against superior numbers. I am under great concern for the other members of my staff. Scheetz and Lewis both left me to deliver orders and did not return. Late in the day Beatty was shot in the leg and fort me with but two orderlies.

The reserves fought nobly; but they are terribly out up. Simmons, commanding First brigade, killed; Meade, commanding Second brigade, wounded; and a large number of officers with them.

After dark, the battle still raging on the right, I brought forward some five hubdred men, rallied by Lieutenant Celonel Thompson, and riding in advance, in the obscurity of the evening, I rode right into the Forty-seventh Virginia, drawn up under some trees, and so chief the chapter.

GEO. A. Moyall.

INTERESTING FROM HILTON HEAD.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

GOOD REALTH OF THE COMMAND.

Alleged Frauds in General Hunter's Department.

The Cotton Flantations Placed Under Military Supervision,

Ac.,

The United States transport Arago arrived at this por

last evening. See left Hilton Bend, S. C., at twelve ck on the 18th Inst., with the Forty-fifth Fennsylvania Volunteers, numbering nine hundred and fifty officers at Voctress Monroe at ten o'cleck P. M. on the 21st July landed her mails, proceeded on to eNwport's News, disembarked her troops in an excellent state of health, and left Fortress Monroe again at two o'clock P. M. on the

Among her passengers are Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Olmstead, Second New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel Sargent and Major White, First Massachusetts cavalry; Major Paulding and Major Mason, Paymasters United States Army; Major Richard Butt, of Volunteer Engl. neers: Mrs. Carr. four children and servant, and Mrs. Allen, child and servant, of Florida; Mr. T. C. Severance, Collector of the Portfof Port Royal, and Mr. John K. Sten son, agent of Adams' Express Com, any.

eon, agent of Adams' Express Com, any.

Lieutenant colonel W. A. O'm, tead, Second New York; Lieutenant colonel W. A. O'm, tead, Second New York; Lieutenant Col. Bol Savent, Lieutenant Lockerbury, Lieutenant Fhilips, Major White, First Massachasetts cavalry; Lieutenant Frigaten, Battanion Quartermasser, Lieutenant Etranger, 100th Pennsylvatia, Fr. Wm. H. Tanner, Surgeon, Forty-seventh New York; John K. Stimson, Agent of Adams Express; Mrs. Capt. Curlin, Mrs. Allen, child and Servart, Mrs. Cart, four children and sevant; Mosers, G. W. Barnes, L. Wesson, O'Nell, Perrickson, Falding, Lawrence, Thos. Eyan, Fennett, A. C. White, Lieutenant Gray, Eighth Maine, sick, Major Kilbura, Adjutant Pudding, Captain, Curtin, Lieutenant G. M. Ackey, Ce. I. Joss, Loster, Sylvester Woodmancy, H. A. Straveutter, S. M. Bookman, J. O. M. Kiblay, Benj, F. Divet, Franklin Weston, Sergenin Jas. J. Cady, Ferry, in the Pennsylvania, all sick; Unapain Hudson and Major R. Butt, Vehinteer Englineers, Major Mason and Major Raulding, Paymasters, U. S. A.; Sr. Lowtner, Dr. Hunt.

Our Hilton Mend Correspondence. Horox Hear, S. C., July 18, 1862.

Fild- Somman's As i med to Several Terry-Internation al Courterie - France in the Department-General Plane Money Goes-Mr. E. L. Pierce and the Cotton Crops-Brigadier General Sax'on Acting as Oversee: on the

officers is created for the new organizations? The military talent now lying loose and unappropriated is of a very small amount. The present volunteer army has gobbled up everything in the way of ex-West Pointers, old army sergeants, British deserters, foreign refugees, to military knowledge or reputation. Competent officers thousand men. It will take at least a year after they are organized into regiments to make them fit for service. Put these men into regiments that have seen service, and they will be at once under experienced leaders and at the farthest they will have acquired the necessary discipline to make them first class tighting men.

The health of the command at present is very good. Unusual attention is said to this matter, and the sanitary regulations of the department are rigidly enforced. The unusual number of applicants for sick leaves has induced the medical director to organize a medical examining board, whose duty it is to grant permission when the health of the party applying is too poor to ad mat of his remaining on duty. Since the organization of this board numerous officers have withdrawn their applications, and the men who processed to be the sickest magically into up in the bloom of health.

Capt. Charles courtion, A. Q. M., has been assigned to duty as depot quarter master at this post, vice Capt. J. J. Elwoil, who is now acting chief quartermaster.

Capt. Tryy has been assigned to the command of the force on the coast stant of this point. He will leave for Formanian, St. Augustine and Key West in a few days.

the forces on the coest south of this point. He will leave for Fernandina, St. Augustine and Key West in a few days.

John Bull and Jounthan met and touched their hats to each other hat evening. An English frigure came into the harber, and the existence yearlate was answered by the discharge of thirteen gues from Fort Seward.

In the absence of other duties General Henter's arrangements for the summer campating are likely to create a greater sinte of alarm among some of the officers of his own commend than in the ranks of the enemy. He has set the machinery of his department at work to bring to light the enormous friends to which the greenment has been subjected, and to deal out to their authors the panishment which is their due. Thus far the labors of his detective erps have been remarkably successful. They have developed a mine of corruption hitherto endreamed of and of an extent which is this perilous revised of the nation's life, is truly astounding. They amplicate alike distinguished circlines at the North and government efficers of high standing in the department. They reveal the fact that not only army officers of exalted rank, but tidecintes of the most sainty piety, have been guity of the most flagrant and outregoons system of philoring from the federal treasury.

It is no time to speak gingerly of the vultures now fattening on their country's ruin. If the reckless neglect and criminal extravagence which have unsked the administration of affairs in the department of the South prevail throughout the army, it is to be wondered at that thoic sam's green backed promises to my are vooth so much as they really are. I propose in this lotter to menuous two maters is the real time of army transports the government has

of all the stopendous humbugs of the day, the Gideonic movement has been at once the most stopendous,
the most costly, and of the hast advantage to the government. As you know, the practifloas which the South
Carolinians left in our charge have been taken possession
of by a harde of agents, pretending to act under the
authority of the Treasury Bepartment, and who were
under the general supervision of one E. L. Pierce, of
Massachments. These agents, employed at good round
salaries, were supposed to look afforebe interests of the
government, and to convert the passet is of the bisoming
fields under their charge to a set up to a swould yield to
Uncle Son's cash box the atmost sents and the largest
fortings. To this end the government has firmels si them
with sents of various kinds, has placed at their desposal
negroes, employed and rationed as our soldiers are, and
the given them every facility wherewith to soften
the rigors and dispet the discounters of their isolated
position. Yet, besides the cotton which we found
on the islands in this vicinity bast fail, I
doubt if the product of these plantations will
pay one-tenth of the expense to which the
government has been sub exist on their account. The
agrees have been permitted to sell to the sold ir swintever they have cultivated, and to charge therefor the
maxter obtaint and entargeous arrives while their gave. Of all the stopendous humbugs of the day, the Gide

her been issued over his signiture, announcing that he has assumed control of the plantations and the people upon them. Further than this his official acts, since he advent three weeks ago, are unknown to your corres

advent three weeks ago, are unknown to your correspondent.

The department is in great want of timber for the eraction of accessory buildings, for the flooring of tents and for mintary purposes generally. So urgent is the demand of this sort of meteral that hunber in large quantities has been imported from the North, and still move to be sent fitter. Pay before yeste day there was discovered for shipment. By the order of General Hunter it was solved and appropriated to army uses. It was a valuable for shipment agont for a fit for the valuable for worth in New York, at least \$10,000. It was a corramed that the owner of it had purchased the lumber from a government agent for \$1,000, and hid arranged for its transportation North in government bettoms, the vascels carrying it in lieu of balant, and carrying it, of course, for nothing. An investigation revealed the fact that but two bundred dellars had been paid for the unstraind, and that for the salve of getting it away be had been credited with the remaining \$500. On the next day he appared at headquarters and pit in a carm of \$12,000 for the lumber time soized, alleging that he was under contract to furnish

that that price to a party in New York, who in turn was to scipply it to the havy.

You must admit that the comer drove a shrewt bargain with the covertisent in the purchase of this immer; yet I shouldn't like, in these troublons times, to be a party to such a transaction. But how a government agent o aid be induced to sell government property for one fittle h of the value, to be ultimately resided to the government for one hundred times the same feelved (I learn that the unice to be paid by the navy for the lafther in question is \$20,000) it is bard to imagine. It displays a depth of knavery or a breadth of folly which goes a great way toward pushing gold up to a premium of fitten per cent.

Some of the Gideonites sent down to this department have proved themselves consummate scoundrels. I have the name of one reverent gentleman who came here under the anspices of the Hunnitarian Society, poor as the conventional mouse which hashed his own charch a home. By appeals, written and oral, he secured from the generous residents of North recities several toyoftes of second hand clothing, to render more comortable and more respectable the por blacks with whom its associated. This clothing he has sold, realizing prices and profits under the oppression of poverty, he is the presessor of a hist class up bown let in your city, and is sending heavy rematances by every steamer heace for line.

sending heavy remittalizes by every steams never to be home which has not been discovered and practised in this department. Communing officers, colonies, heurinant colonies and majors are accessed of orging master roles and receiving new terms to the certification. Instead have been bought with a price, and permission to go to New York, or rather a surgeou's certificate of physical discipling, has brought as high as \$250. Men have been brilled, and round sums have been paid as host money. In fact, on every hand and in every grade, there have been deception, double dealing and traud.

lights a battle.

Since writing the above I learn that the transaction between Mr. Sedgwick and the government agent referred to has been investigated. It has been ascertained, it is alleged, that the purchase was effected by means of misterpresentations as to the value of the timber. Mr. Selgwick is to be pinced under arrest, and will speedily be tried by a military commission. His career in the department, aside from this transaction, wil also be the subject of a strict investigation. The compared of monerous well known jobbers, contractors and a peculators in your State is strongly suspected, and will be thoroughly exposed.

Deaths of Rebel Prisoners.

Brigadier General Sagion Acting as Oversee on the Calon Plantalians—Wast of Lunder—A Smart Transaction—A Recerent Gestleman Goes into the Old Cohes Business, de., de.

The names of rebei prisoners of war who have died at Port Delaware, Delaware, since the ist of January, 1862, are as follows:—
Captain L. P. Halloway, Co. C. 27th Virginia, April 9: E. Hankins, Co. K. 23d Virginia, April 18: B. L. Horn, Co. E. 37th Virginia, 19th; S. Wave, Co. H. Ashley's respective commands. This is a much more sensible movement than to attempt to create six hundred new regiments, as is to be done, I suppose, under the President's latest call for volunteers. It will require in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand men to bring the old regiments up to the standard. Why not fill them before the host of

## THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS.

Escape of the Formidable Rebel Craft from Her Hiding Place.

History of the Vessel. Her Construction and Strength.

The Yazoo River, Its Obstructions and the Fleet of Boats upon Its Waters.

Contest Between the Union Vessels and the Ram.

The Rebel Craft Somewhat Injured and New Lying Under Protection of the Rebel Batteries at Vicksburg,

Ac.

Our Special Correspondence.

ON THE MISSISSIPP, RIVER, ABOVE VICESHUES, MISS., July 15, 1852. The quiet that for a few days has brood d over Vicksburg and its vicinity, by reason of the cessation of our bomberdment, has at lest been broken. The rebel gunhoat Arkanses has made her appearance at a time when Sijury to our fleet, and she herself has been scriously damaged in return. Owing to the peculiar circumstances by which I am surrounded, I am unable to give you the full particulars of the affair. They are literally "circumtances over which I had no control." Were it otherwise I would be in a position to furnish ample intelligence from the scene of action.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PAST WELL.
But little has been done in the matter of bombarding he town and batteries of Vicksburg since the third or fourth day subsequent to our arrival. Commodore Far-ragut on the day his fleet, with the land forces of Geneal Williams, came in sight of Vicksburg, feit co. fident that he could reduce the forts and compet a surattack. On Salurday, the 28th uit., just as the day was boats, opened on the enemy's works, but, unfortunately,

As is well known to the realers of the HERALD, the half, seven versels of Commodore Farragut's fleet going above and anchoring in the river, while the remainder dropped below and again took moorings out of range of shot or shell. Since that time what little assault has been made has been by the mortar fleet, their huge thirteen-mach shells being dropped within the rebal times it irregular intervals. On the 9th inst. orders were ceived for twelve of the mortar boats, in tew of several of the steam vessels, and accompanted by their flagship, to go below to the mouth of the Mississippi. On the afternoon of the 16th inst. they dropped below the appeared around a bend of the great stream.

Davis' slottilla from above, consisting of the gunbouts Benton, Louisville, Carondelet, Cincinn iti and Cairo, accompanied by several transports and mortir rafts. The vessels of Commodore Farragut's fleet that had passed the batteries of Vicksburg during the action of the 28th of Jane were at anchor near the neck of the peninsula,

were taken to a deep recess in the bank, near the ex-tremity of the peninsula, whence they opened fire on the memy's works. They threw their shell over the tops of the trees on the point by which they were entirely screened from view. During the last few days they, like the mostar fleet befow, have been silent, and our only pastime has been to watch the fluttering of the flags of the various craft on the river and do battle with the myriads of mes, quitous that swarm upon us from the Louisiana shore. An occusional stroil along the leves, and glance at the town

a variety to the above monotonous pursuit. The negroes labor clowly on the canal, which thus far has proved an bortion, and the "dirty white t ash" has contented neif with uttering prefanity about overything in general

and making periodic forays upon the transports in sea cl of consolatory cocktails and cobblers. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Ronsed at an early bour by daylight and the mosquitoes, your correspondent took an ante-breakfast stroly along the leves this morning, and ended his promenade by stepping on board the transport, tied up to the Louisi and shore. The vessel was the upper boat of the fleet, and more than three miles distant from the batteries of icksburg. Above her anchorage the river makes a road bend, so that when a steamer approaches from the upper district the smoke from her pipes is visible above the tree to s more than half an hour before the boat makes her appearance. As I was about returning to the boat in which I am usually "cribbed, cabined and conmed." I observed a volume of smoke across the point. and as the locality of the craft I was on would afford at earlier view than any place further down, I concluded to remain until the arrival of the coming steamer. As the cloud of smoke came nearer and nearer I de tected the absence of blackness resulting from com-bustion of 'the bituminous coal furnished to all the river boats in government service. I thought little of the circumstance, supposing that some steamer might have exhausted her coal, and was making use of it did occur to me that the Arkansas , might have escap from her imprisonment and was moving down to attack

HISTORY OF THE ARKANSAS. of construction at Memphis at the time our flotills and land force were laying siege to Fort Piliow. Two days before the evacuation of that post the plating and guns of the Arkanens were placed on board, and she was taken in tow by two powerful steamboats and guided up the Yazoo, where s he would be out of danger.

HER PERPARATIONS FOR SERVICE. Her engines and machinery were already in position, out were useless, in consequence of her propellers not being quite ready for service. The design was to take her up the Yazoo and put her in readiness for actions after which the rebels confidently believed she would b able to clear the Missis sippl of all obstructions

HER LENGTH, DREADTH AND MODEL. and she has sixty feet breadth of beam. Her is a combination of the flat-bottomed bosts of the West and the keel-built steamers designed for navi gation in the ocean or deep inland waters. bow is made sharp, like that of the Plymouth Rock or Commonwealth, and her stern tapers so as to permit the waters to close readily behind her. In the centre of her hull she is bro d and of great enpacity, and for nearly eighty fe, talong the middle she is simost flat bottomed, like an ordinary freight or passenger boat on the Western waters.

The engines of the Arkansas are low pressure, and of nine hundred horse power, all placed below the water line and well protected from it jury by hostile missiles. ter and seven feet stroke. She is provided with two propetters, working in the stern and acting independently. These propellers are seven feet in diameter, and are o provided with four wings or flanges, and are capable of making hinety revolutions to the minute. In cruse-quence of the independent action of the engines, one pro-peller can be revolved, forward, while the other is reversed, thus permitting the boat to be turned in little meh in diameter and with mechos more than a foot ac. or" extends around the upper part of the propellers to